

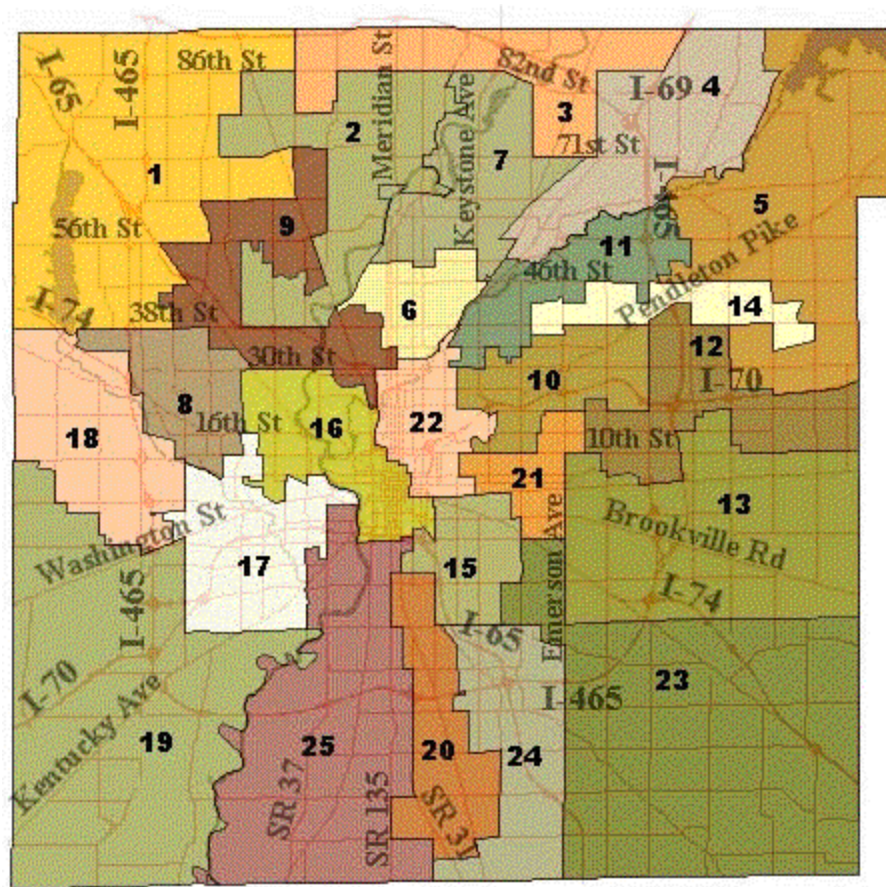
# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### Indianapolis, Indiana

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

July 2000



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **Indianapolis**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population: 810,946 Marion County (1999 estimate), 797,159 (1990 census)
- Gender: 47.5% Male, 52.5% Female
- Race/Ethnicity: 77.2% White; 21.3% Black; .2% American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; 1% Asian or Pacific Islander; 1.1% Hispanic Origin (can be of any race)
- Percent of Population in Poverty: 12.7% (1996 estimate)

### **Politics<sup>2</sup>**

- Mayor: Bart Peterson
- Chief of Police: Jerry L. Barker
- Marion County Sheriff: Jack Cottey
- Marion County Prosecuting Attorney: Scott C. Newman

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- In a June 2000 press release from the Mayor of Indianapolis the following was announced: The Eastside Community Investments (ECI) and the City of Indianapolis will receive a \$250,000 crime prevention grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and urban Development (HUD). The grant will go toward fighting crime and drugs in the East "Washington Street Corridor," one of the highest crime areas in the city. The area defined is Michigan Street on the north, English Avenue on the south, Rural Street on the east and I-65/Pine Street on the west. The grant has four primary goals: 1) to reduce street level crime, 2) to abate nuisance properties that contribute to crime in the area, 3) to increase community awareness of crime prevention practices, and 4) to provide security improvements to an ECI-owned and HUD-sponsored apartment complex that provides affordable housing to 50 senior citizens. ECI, Indianapolis Police Department (IPD), Indianapolis Park Rangers, Indianapolis Housing Agency, area neighborhood groups, including Near Eastside Community Organization, Southeast Umbrella Organization, and Southeast Neighborhood Development Corporation, and the Prosecutor's Office will team up to implement the grant. The grant will help IPD and the Park Rangers work with neighborhoods to target patrols and crime prevention activities by police officers. It will also help the Prosecutor's Office hire staff to interact with neighbors and target nuisance properties. ECI and the neighborhood associations will use the grant to enhance community awareness of the project and of crime prevention practices. This grant follows two other recent public safety awards to Indianapolis in recent weeks. One was a \$10.65 million COPS Grant from the U.S. Justice Department for

142 new community police officers over the next three years. The other was a \$300,000 award from the FBI to IPD resulting from items seized during a joint investigation that culminated in federal drug charges against two individuals.

- The Indianapolis Weed and Seed program was designated in April of 1997. The program includes 4 neighborhoods in Indianapolis and notable programs include:  
*Mobile Art Program* - introduces children to mural painting as well as individual painting projects. Artwork from this project is entered in various contests both locally and nationally.  
*Bicycle Action Project* -an off-duty police officer provides specific mechanical training for bicycle repairs. During the "quality" time, this officer and another member of the multi-service center staff teach the children both mechanical skills and life skills. There is an official graduation with certificates, safety helmets, and bicycles presented to the graduates.  
*Hammerwest Project*- participants are referred from two major community centers as well as those in the judicial system to participate in the job training and integration into the work force program. Weed and Seed employees interview and refer these clients back to the appropriate community center for social service assessment. First time and non-violent offenders are encouraged to participate but classes are not limited to offenders.<sup>3</sup>
- Healthy Reasons to Say No To Drugs is the Indianapolis Police Department's drug resistance/education program. Children receive counseling and education designed to increase their awareness of the dangers of drug use and to strengthen their ability to resist drugs.<sup>4</sup>
- The mission of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Gang Safe Street Task Force is to identify and dismantle criminal street gangs within Indianapolis, Marion County. The Task Force conducts investigations that lead to the prosecution of those involved in criminal offenses under local, state, and federal laws. Special emphasis is placed on gangs that commit high impact violent crimes, including, but not limited to, homicide, felonious assault, drug trafficking, extortion, and weapons violations.<sup>5</sup>
- The Indianapolis Safe Neighborhood Task Force is a team that will identify aggressive actions to eradicate the drug market within the community. The task force will have members from each of the targeted neighborhoods: Citizen's, Mapleton-Fall Creek, Martindale-Brightwood, Near-Eastside, Southeast Umbrella Organization, United Northwest Area and Westside Cooperative Organization. The mayor's office, police department, prosecutor's office and Health and Hospital also will appoint representatives.  
The task force will meet bi-monthly and develop an anti-drug work plan within 60 days. The plan will be implemented by the neighborhoods in June. The work plan will address the following mutually agreed upon tactical objectives and identify potential strategies:
  - Broadcasting a Sense of Community Intolerance for Drug Activity Denying Drug Dealers and Their Customers Access to Space.
  - Removing the Sense of Impunity that Currently Surrounds Drug Markets.

- Fostering Ongoing Communication and Collaboration Between Neighborhood-based Organizations, the Local Government, and Other Public and Private Organizations

Some potential actions that neighborhoods and the city might take include:

- Patrolling by organized citizen's groups to intimidate drug dealers and customers; demonstrating against landlords who rent properties to drug dealers;
  - Picketing businesses that allow dealers to sell drugs on their properties;
  - Evicting drug dealers from public and private rental housing;
  - Seizing properties where drugs are sold regularly
  - Enacting anti-drug loitering ordinances to discourage dealers from remaining in an area for an extended length of time;
  - Installing police check points at drug market entrances to enforce driver's license, auto registration and car insurance laws;
  - Seizing cars used in drug deals.<sup>6</sup>
- The Prosecutor for Marion County launched the Drug House Eviction Program in January of 1996. The purpose of the program is to work with landlords to help them deal with the problem of drug use and drug dealing by tenants. The most common way that landlords have been making a difference is by evicting tenants who are arrested for narcotics and other criminal offenses. Since its inception, over five hundred (500) evictions have been secured. In addition to these evictions are the closing of two massage parlors and several demolitions.<sup>7</sup>

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- The number of index crimes in Indianapolis fell from 47,534 in 1998 to 40,397 in 1999.<sup>8</sup>
- In 1999 there were 4,197 arrests for illegal narcotics in Indianapolis, of these 434 involved juvenile offenders.<sup>9</sup>

### Arrests in Indianapolis, 1998-1999

Offense	Adult		Juvenile	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
Murder	92	83	8	18
Forcible Rape	63	54	22	7
Robbery	443	511	119	126
Aggravated Assault	1,887	1,922	514	479
Burglary	396	460	217	175
Vehicle Theft	593	621	251	268
Larceny Theft	1,945	1,926	871	645
Other Assaults	620	548	122	128
Arson	24	23	13	13
Illegal Weapons	596	436	115	79
Illegal Narcotics	3,944	4,197	532	434
DWI	2,094	2,438	12	8
Liquor Laws	18	19	2	2
Drunkenness	5,732	5,499	117	106
TOTAL	41,015	41,852	8,296	6,958

- In Indianapolis, Indiana during 1998 66.8% of male arrestees and 67.1% of female arrestees tested positive for drugs at the time of their arrests.<sup>10</sup>

### Percent Positive for Drugs, By Offense Category, Indianapolis, IN 1998

Offense Category	Cocaine		Marijuana		Meth.		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	33.3	30.8	49.0	32.7	1.4	0.0	69.4	55.8
Property	41.6	52.8	46.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	68.1
Drug	45.6	51.5	57.8	48.5	3.3	0.0	84.4	84.8
Prostitution	40.0	76.5	60.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	100	82.4
Other	27.9	28.7	37.9	31.7	0.0	0.0	56.5	61.4
Total	34.2	43.2	45.1	31.2	0.8	0.0	66.8	67.1

### Juveniles

- In Indianapolis, during 1998, 49.8% of juvenile male arrestees tested positive for drugs.<sup>11</sup>

Percent of Juvenile Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Indianapolis 1998

Offense	Cocaine	Marijuana	PCP	Any Drug
Violent	6.9	27.6	0.0	31.0
Property	9.0	41.0	0.0	43.6
Drug	5.6	77.8	5.6	77.8
Other	15.6	51.1	2.2	55.6
Total	11.2	46.5	1.4	49.8

**Trafficking and Seizures**

- The Metro Drug Task Force made 158 arrests and seized 150 weapons in 1999.<sup>12</sup>

Drug Arrests by Metro Drug Task Force, 1999	
INVESTIGATIONS	
Cocaine	114
Heroin	3
Marijuana	54
Other	35
Total Arrests	158
Weapons Seized	150
Vehicles Seized	84
Value of Vehicles	\$507,650.00
U.S. Currency Seized	\$749,834.50
Jewelry Seized	\$167,000.00

- During 1999 the Indianapolis Police Department's Narcotics Section served 464 search warrants and staged 531 controlled buys.<sup>13</sup>

Indianapolis Police Department Narcotics Section Activities, 1999	
Search Warrants Served	464
On-Scene Arrests	4,370
Arrests on Warrants	54
Controlled Buys	531
Guns Seized	998

- The Drug Interdiction Section of the Indianapolis Police Department seized 896.9 pounds of marijuana in 1998 at the Indianapolis International Airport.<sup>14</sup>

<b>Seizures at Indianapolis International Airport, 1999</b>	
Money Seized	\$231,144
Marijuana Seized	697.8 pounds
Cocaine Seized	9,921.4 grams
Crack Seized	92.9 grams
Methamphetamine Seized	2,658.6 grams
Total Arrests	103

### **Consequences of Use**

- The number of drug related deaths in Indianapolis, Indiana fell from 15 in 1997 to 11 in 1998.<sup>15</sup>

### **Drug Related Deaths, Indianapolis 1997-98**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Drug Deaths	15	11
Male	11	8
Female	4	3
White	12	9
Black	3	2
18-25 Years Old	2	1
26-34 Years Old	4	1
35 Years Old and Up	9	9
Alcohol	6	5
Cocaine	4	3
Heroin	5	1
Marijuana	1	2
Total Drug Mentions	31	32

### **Enforcement**

- The Indianapolis Police Department is comprised of approximately 1,045 sworn officers and 280 civilian employees. The total estimated Indianapolis Police Force General Fund for 2000 is \$81,557,581.<sup>16</sup>

### **Courts**

- *The Marion Superior Court Drug Treatment Diversion Program*  
The drug treatment court started in October of 1998, with a 2-year \$400,000 implementation grant from the U.S. Department of Justice. It also received \$78,000 in grants from the Department of Corrections and local law enforcement block grants. The maximum caseload is 200 and offers at least a year of treatment as an alternative to imprisonment. The program takes the participants through three levels, each with increasing freedom. The program includes frequent court appearances, drug screens and weekly counseling on job skills, education and through Fairbanks Hospital. The program also enlists the help of Indianapolis Network for Employment and Training,

Indiana University Health Care at Wishard Hospital, Marion County Health Department and Marion Superior Court Probation Department.<sup>17</sup>

- As the amount of drug activity in the county increased, and as violent crime associated with the drug activity became more visible, the Marion County Prosecutor's Office (MCPO) in August of 1993, laid the groundwork for a "community prosecution" program, later renamed the "Street-level Advocacy Program (SLA)." MCPO's jurisdiction encompasses the entire county. The county has numerous police agencies within it, the two largest of which are the Indianapolis Police Department (IPD) and the Marion County Sheriff's Department (MCSD). The Prosecutor of Marion County has expanded the concept of community prosecution so that at the present time, there are four full-time deputy prosecutors assigned to IPD jurisdiction. Those four prosecutors are assisted by three paralegals that are assigned responsibilities in IPD districts. In the Sheriff's Department jurisdiction and IPD Downtown District there is one full-time deputy prosecutor and one full-time paralegal. There is also a full-time nuisance abatement coordinator who works directly with all the other members of the SLA program and services all of Marion County.

The community prosecution model emphasizes a proactive approach to crime prevention and community intervention, as well as creation of close relationships with other governmental agencies, law enforcement, and neighborhood organizations. The key to the program is information sharing, communication, problem solving, and increasing access to and availability of prosecution programs in the neighborhoods. Major program emphasis is placed upon targeting high-risk neighborhoods and criminals in those areas, and working with law enforcement and affected neighborhoods to create innovative strategies involving thorough investigation, aggressive prosecution, and crime prevention.<sup>18</sup>

## Sources

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

<sup>2</sup> Indianapolis/Marion County Web site: <http://www.ci.indianapolis.in.us/>

<sup>3</sup> Executive Office of Weed and Seed: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows.htm>

<sup>4</sup> Indianapolis Police Department Web site: <http://www.ci.indianapolis.in.us/ipd/>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Indianapolis/Marion County Web site: <http://www.ci.indianapolis.in.us/>

<sup>7</sup> Marion County Prosecutors Web site: <http://www.ci.indianapolis.in.us/pros/>

<sup>8</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Preliminary Uniform Crime Report, 1999*, May 2000

<sup>9</sup> Indianapolis Police Department, *1999 Annual Report, 2000*

<sup>10</sup> National Institute of Justice, *1998 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, April 1999

<sup>11</sup> National Institute of Justice, *1998 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, April 1999

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Indianapolis Police Department, *1999 Annual Report, 2000*



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<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network - Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1998*, March 2000

<sup>16</sup> Indianapolis Police Department Web site: <http://www.ci.indianapolis.in.us/ipd/>

<sup>17</sup> Marion County Court Web site: <http://www.indygov.org/courts/>

<sup>18</sup> Marion County Prosecutors Web site: <http://www.ci.indianapolis.in.us/pros/>

This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#) For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

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